FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1848. [NO. 1619.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Almanacs, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping, (a new work;) Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 5.

150 HHDS P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

THE celebrated Horse HERR CLINE, is now here, and will remain until 20th July.
ANDERSON JARVIS, Keeper.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1848. 18-3w

GRAND SCHEMES
For June, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$30,000! $20,000! $10,000!
AND TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 27, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 24, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 Prizes of 500, 230 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto do 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto do 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

HERE WE ARE FOR JUNE.
WITH A CONSTELLATION OF THE
MOST MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES
EVER DRAWN IN AMERICA.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 North Calvert Street, opposite Barnum's Hotel,
Baltimore, Md.

No. 2 NORTH CALVERT STREET is the oldest [illegible] well known all over the [illegible] as being the most successful office for selling Prizes. There having been sold at this office a very large [illegible] from $10,000 down, and [illegible] [illegible] WM. BAILEY & CO., No. 2 North Calvert Street, where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and the official drawing forwarded immediately after the result.

3 PRIZES OF
25,000 DOLLS.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
Class No. 30.
75 numbers and 12 ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS
25,000 DOLLARS } $75,000!
25,000 DOLLARS
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of
25 whole tickets for $130 00 | 25 quarters $32 50
25 halves 65 00 | 25 eighths 16 25

60,000 DOLLS.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of MARYLAND,
Class No. 8, for 1848.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on
SATURDAY, June 24, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!
20 Drawn Ballots out of each package of 26 Tickets!
CAPITALS. 60,000 DOLLARS!
25,000 DOLLARS!
12,500 DOLLARS!
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $20—shares in proportion.
Certificate of
26 whole tickets for $249 00 | 26 quarter tickets $60 00
26 halves 105 00 | 26 eighths 30 00

10 PRIZES OF
10,000 DOLLS.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
Class No. 30, for 1848.
75 Number Lottery and 12 drawn Ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on
MONDAY, June 26, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!
10 Prizes of 10,000 DOLLARS EACH!
&c. &c. &c.
Certificate of
25 whole tickets for $130 00 | 25 quarters $32 50
25 halves 65 00 | 25 eighths 16 25

30,000 DOLLARS!
MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 31.
66 Numbers and 13 Ballots.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
13 Drawn Ballots out of 22 Tickets.
CAPITALS. 30,000 DOLLARS!
7,000 DOLLARS!
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of
22 whole tickets for $100 00 | 22 quarters $25 00
22 halves 50 00 | 22 eighths 12 50

☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. pay all postage on orders addressed to us.

☞ We cash all Prizes sold in any part of the United States.

☞ We pay the highest price for all kinds of uncurrent money, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Certificates of Deposites, &c. and SELL MORE PRIZES THAN AT ANY OTHER TEN OFFICES IN THE UNIVERSE!

NOTICE.

☞ SMALL FRY LOTTERIES drawn every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Capitals $4,000, $3,500, $2,000 and $1,000. Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Certificates varying from 13 to 16 dolls.—shares in proportion.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES DRAWING DAILY—Capitals ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. Tickets varying from $1 to $20, to be had at this office in every variety, either by the package, single ticket or by certificate.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 2 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.
June 1, 1848. 18

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to
WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

NOTICE.

THE Second Session in Union Academy, four miles North of Floral College, will commence on Monday, 26th June, under the direction of its former teacher, Mr. Gilbert McLean, a fine Classical and Mathematical Scholar, who clearly evinced during the last Session, his high qualification as an instructer. The Trustees are satisfied from past experience, and from the superior examination which his pupils sustained, that youth here will receive a thorough moral and intellectual training.

The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10, per Session of five months. Board in respectable families, convenient to the Academy, $6 per month.

Students charged from the time the quarter commences till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.
DANIEL CURRIE.
WM. STEWART.
Robeson county, N. C., May 30, 1848. 18-2t

FOR SALE LOW,
110 HHDS. Sweet Cuba Molasses,
99 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 29. 17-3w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 28th of June next.

The Academy, since its revival, has been in operation under very flattering auspices.

The friends of the Institution in Fayetteville, are now erecting on the Academy Grounds, a neat and commodious edifice for Lecture and School Rooms, which will be ready for use some time in August next. There is a Philosophical Apparatus belonging to the Institution, sufficient to illustrate the general principles of the science.

The Principal receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, who are regarded and treated as members of the family. The strictest attention is paid to their manners and morals. They are required to attend Church twice on the Sabbath; the particular Church to be designated by the parent or guardian. They are not allowed to go into Town or leave the Hall without express permission.

The Principal takes pleasure in stating, that he has associated with him in the instruction and discipline of the School, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, formerly Principal of the Haymount High School.

TERMS.—Payable Quarterly in Advance.

The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding with the Principal is $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Board in genteel families can be obtained in the vicinity, in the Sandhills, at $8 per month, including every thing.

Any Pupil of the School, damaging or defacing any of the Academy property, will be required to make it good. This regulation will be strictly enforced, for the double purpose of preserving the property, and cultivating a good habit in the Pupils.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1848. 17-4w

NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the 1st day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Richmond County. Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.
ARCH'D SMITH,
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REGAN,
THOS. A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.
Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 17-tstJ

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night of the 20th day of May, my Negro man JOE was stolen from me in Robeson county. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Robeson. He is of very dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs., and has a scar on his right cheek. My Post Office is Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.
NEILL FAIRLEY.
May 27, 1848. 17-3w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.
Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the Honorable John L. Bailey, the Judge holding the Spring Term of this Court, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is therefore Ordered, that a Special Term be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the *third Monday in June* next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof—It is further Ordered, that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville.

Now, therefore, Notice is given to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, in civil cases, who were bound to attend Spring Term 1848, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law provides.
D. G. McRAE, Clerk.
May 13, 1848. 15-tC

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.
C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.

1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences: rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.
ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.
C. J. CAMPBELL.
May 22, 1848. 16

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

5,000 Acres of Turpentine and Timbered LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 5,000 acres of LAND in Cumberland county, on both sides of Lower Little River, known as the Murchison Land. The principal part of the above Land is well covered with large Pines, suitable for Ton Timber; the balance is first rate Turpentine Land, all convenient to the River, which is navigable to its junction with Cape Fear River.

There is also some fine Swamp and Cane Brake Land, a part of which is now under fence and cultivation, with a good Barn, &c.

If not sold at private sale before the 21st day of June, I shall then offer it at public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. It will be divided in lots to suit purchasers, or sold in one body if desired. Persons wishing to view the Land, will find a Plat of it at Col. Alex. Murchison's, who will take pleasure in riding over the Land with any one disposed to purchase during my absence. I expect to be on the premises a week or ten days before the day of sale, and will sell the Land to any person wishing to buy; and during my absence, Col. Murchison is authorized to make sale of any part of it. Great bargains may be expected, as I will sell at prices to suit the times. Terms, 1, 2, and 3 years' credit, with interest.
JNO. S. PEARSON.
May 22. 16ts

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.
C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.
W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach.
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap-de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.
March 27, 1848. 8-3m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21 3-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Trinity School.
Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter,
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.
April 21, 1848. 12-8w

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the Classes of the University. It is believed that the Institution will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured, who will take charge of it permanently, —$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

AUGUST 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medecine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.
Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

Kirkpatrick's Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to
MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.
Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

John Jarman, Ex'r, vs. Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.
J. H. JERMAIN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 14-6w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Reading Novels, &c.—The National Intelligencer says, "We know nothing to which these miscellanies, these amusements, these refections of learning, (periodicals, essays, novels, tales, and the like,) are better to be compared than to the cakes and custards, the kick-shaws, the flummeries, the trifles, the sugary things that make very prettily the sequel of a well-ordered feast, but are unfit for any other purpose and in any other order: for, if we begin with them, we cloy and are satiate before we have really fed. At best, they are for the palate, not the stomach: your skilful eater only toys with them; your solid eater scorns. And as children only would set the dessert before the dinner, and spoil their appetite for all that is substantial, so they whose reading thus commences at the wrong end remain, for the rest of their lives, little better than infants of the intellect—poor slight, small, sapless, thewless, thin-boned things, neither man nor woman, dainty of mind, just as ripe when the blossom of their understanding has dropt as their shrivelled maturity of fruit will ever be."

The Old Woman's Race with a Locomotive.—In a cottage not very far from the well-known village of Ecclefechan, which can boast of more bridges than even the metropolis itself, there resides a gude wife who is now in her 92d or 93d year, and is able, notwithstanding, to read without the aid of spectacles, and to use her legs with more vigor than many of her juniors by a couple score of years. From her cottage she commands a view of the Caledonian railway for nearly five miles, and often amuses herself with watching the trains careering along, speculating on the unco changes which have taken place since the days of her girlhood. While discussing these matters the other day, she made a bet of a crown piece with her son that she would start from her house, which is three-quarters of a mile from the line of railway, as soon as the mail train came in sight, and reach an accommodation bridge which it crosses before the train came. The proposal agreed to, she kilted up her petticoats as soon as the locomotive showed its fiery nose, and away she ran, three-fourths of a mile against four and three-quarters; but for the one a very elderly pair of legs, for the other the steam steed rushing along with more than the velocity of the race horse. For once, however, even steam was too slow, and, with wind in very fair order, the nonagenarian gained the bridge, ran below and back again, ere the ponderous train whizzed above the arch. During her race she met a younger female acquaintance who wished to speak with her. "I hae nae time the noo; eh, eh, I'm runnin' a race wi' the train, ye see, eh, eh, unless, eh, eh, you keep up wi' me." This her friend attempted to do, but soon found that she had bellows to mend, and was forced to give in. The winner went home triumphantly, pocketed the stakes with great gusto, and was so little the worse for her exertions that she offered to run the same distance against her son, who, after the specimen he had just had of his mother's powers in the racing line, very prudently declined the proposal. There is evidently no great need of sanitary reform among the braes of Annandale.—*Scotch paper.*

Hazlitt's advice to his Son.—Do not begin to quarrel with the world too soon; for bad as it may be, it is the best we have to live in here. If railing would have made it better, it would have been reformed long ago; but as this is not to be hoped for at present, the best way is to slide through it as contentedly and innocently as we may. The worst fault it has is *want of charity;* and calling knave or fool at every turn will not cure this failing. Consider as a matter of vanity, that if there were not so many knaves and fools as we find, the wise and honest would not be those rare and shining characters that they are allowed to be; and, as a matter of philosophy, that if the world be really incorrigible in this respect, it is a reflection to make one sad, and not angry. We may laugh or weep at the madness of mankind, we have no right to vilify them for our own sake or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of the mind at human nature, but with itself; for it is laying its own exaggerated vices as foul blots at the door of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would not have you, when you grow up, adopt the low and sordid fashion of palliating existing abuses, of putting the best face upon the worst things. I only mean that indiscriminate, unqualified satire can do little good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set the fairest examples, or strive to prevent its lower degradation.

"Wife," said a married man, looking for his boot-jack after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," says she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

If rich, it is easy to hide our wealth; but if poor it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas, than one hole in our coat.

Why was Adam the swiftest runner that ever lived?

Because he was first in the human race.

A western paper, under the head of "A Screw Loose," advertises Ephraim A. Screw, a horse-thief, as having broken jail.

"FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE."

A military officer, with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence of Fort Stevenson—one of which affords a strong positive, the other a still stronger negative proof of the above quoted adage.

As the British and the Indians, in their previous military operations, had violated their pledge and the usages of civilized warfare by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghan's little band (only 100 strong, with a single six pounder, and surrounded by about 600 British troops, and twice that number of Indians,) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible. When all was ready, the British commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for the surrender of the fort. Croghan, pointing at him as he approached, exclaimed, "It will not do to let him enter here and see our weakness: who will volunteer to meet him?" As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the fort on such a mission, would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause; when Ensign Shipp replied, "I will, upon one condition." "What is that?" asked the captain. "Pledge me your word, as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the instant you see me raise my hands." The pledge was given, and Shipp went forth. To all the arguments and persuasions of the envoy, his unvarying reply was, "I am instructed to say that we defend the fort." Soon the Indians began to surround him; one clutched his epaulette, and another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of Herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and, turning to the envoy, coolly said, 'Sir, I have not put myself under the protection of your flag of truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun," said he, pointing to their solitary six-pounder: "it is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at me the instant I give him the signal. Therefore, restrain these men, and respect the laws of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world." This was enough. Shipp was no more molested; he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to at the head of our paragraph, was told as follows: —After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man (only one!) who had belonged to his little band; and all efforts for his discovery were for some time unsuccessful. At length his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block-houses, where he had crept *for safety,* and was cut in two by a cannon-ball. All the rest, considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive from, perhaps, the most desperate fight on record. The only man who was killed, happened to be the only man who proved himself a coward!
N. Y. Atlas.

We wait for news from Europe now as we used a few years ago to wait for news from New York, getting it almost as soon, and with hardly less interruption or delay. The day for the arrival of the steamer is noted, and her want of punctuality, almost to the hour, censured, or at least talked about, in the same terms that we apply to an interruption of the regular progress of our domestic mails in our railroad cars and steamboats. England and France are at our doors now, sure enough. The Atlantic ocean is but a highway, to be traversed every week with certainty and celerity. It is not only revolutions in Governments that we have, but revolutions in business, in habits, in every thing. Do these *changes* make us wiser, or better, or happier!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Good but strong.—A capital story is going the rounds of private circles, and is deemed a pretty smart one. A fight occurred some time since in a town in Mississippi, between two individuals who had some little personal misunderstanding with each other, and there was a good deal of knocking down, blacking eyes, gouging and biting, and various other little variations of the pugilistic science—every thing was considered perfectly fair. At last one got the other "on the hip," and bit off the end of his adversary's nose. Thus ended the fight and each cried "enough." A physician, a friend of the maimed one, picked up the precious morsel and stitched it on its parent stock again, bandaging up the parts and giving a few brief directions how to treat it. A few days after the physician called to see his patient and after wiping the perspiration from his face, he said: "Well, Jackson, how's your nose?" "The Lord only knows—I don't," grumbled the sufferer; "look and see." The doctor raised the bandage, and, after examining his nose, said: "Well, Jackson, your nose looks pretty well." "Does, eh!" replied the patient: "I don't know how the d—l it *looks,* but it *smells* d—d bad."—*Picayune.*

Evading the Law.—The tavern keepers of Syracuse N. N. have adopted a very ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the streets. One man stands on the side-walk shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands within the door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomine of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

A father exhorting his son to early rising, related a story of a person who, early one morning, found a large purse of money. 'Well,' replied the youth, 'but the person who lost it rose earlier.'

"Ma, what is revenge?" "It is when your daddy scolds me, and I hit him with a broom-stick."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GENERAL CASS.

The Press on both sides seem to have entered into a general understanding that there is nothing in the history of this gentleman derogatory to his private character, and admit that he is amiable in his family, a good neighbor, an agreeable associate, and in every way adapted to be an ornament of society. We will not now stop to inquire into the propriety of divorcing a man's *private* from his *public* character, nor will we insist upon the axiom (for to us it appears such) that he who would commit a great political misdemeanor in his public capacity, would not be apt to stand on trifles, as a private man, were the inducement sufficient. We shall content ourselves with pursuing Gen. Cass through his public career. There is enough to comment upon in the acts which form a portion of the country's history, without going any farther to seek food for animadversion.

His first appearance on the stage of life, was, according to the Louisville Journal (whose editor is rarely mistaken upon points of political biography) signalised by a series of ferocious attacks upon Mr. Jefferson, in a series of papers written in New Hampshire, which the same editor says will shortly be republished, and which we should like to see placed side by side with some of his later productions. We next find him in Burlington, the teacher of an academy there, while his father, an old federalist, an officer in John Adams's standing army, and withal a high-toned gentleman of the Old School, who had done the State golden service in the Revolution, superintended the recruiting service. He had risen to the rank of Major, and from the fact that his son was sufficiently educated to be at that day the principal of an Academy, the public will be able to estimate the value of those pretensions set forth in the Locofoco papers in his favor. He was a self-made man, they say; meaning that in spite of humble birth and deficient education, he had worked his way purely by the force of his own intellect, like Franklin, Ewing, Corwin, and hundreds of others. On the contrary, as the son of a Revolutionary officer of high rank, and a favorite of the Executive, his birth was what in this country may be called aristocratic, and his education appears to have been at least as good as that of any of the young men of his day. True to the precepts of his worthy father, at this stage of his life he appears to have been a thorough federalist, even to the mounting of the Black Cockade. His convictions, however, as of late on the Wilmot Proviso, soon underwent a change.

When quite a young man, he removed to the State of Ohio, and was there elected as a Federalist to the Legislature; an occasion signalized by the first somerset in the career of a politician who has since outstripped all his contemporaries in the art of stil vaulting. Finding the principles of the old Republican party in the ascendant, he gave his old friends a specimen of his skill, and lit upon his feet in the midst of those who were lately his opponents. In due time, he was appointed Indian Agent to Michigan, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, whom he had assailed some years before, and was kept in office by Messrs. Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson, until the latter appointed him Secretary of War. The Life of him in circulation, and adopted by the Union, points with great triumph to his employment by Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, but most disingenuously passes over, in silence, the fact that he was retained in office by John Quincy Adams, and that that office (Governor of Michigan and Superintendent of the Northern Indians,) yielded him an annual income of $10,000 and contributed to swell the bulk of the enormous fortune which owns him as its master. The truth is, that during the administration of Mr. Adams, he was an Adams man, but true to his instinct, when he found that the popularity of his patron was less than he had supposed it, he lost no time in changing sides. Gen. Jackson, as a reward for his apostacy, kept him in office as Indian Agent, and afterwards made him Secretary of War. He does not appear to have been the man, however, to suit old Hickory in that capacity, and he transferred him to the Court of the Tuilleries, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of his Majesty Louis Phillipe, King of the French. Here he appears to have been in his element, surrounded by Princes and Dukes, and the delightful impression made upon his mind by the atmosphere of the Court, is apparent in the rose-colored description of the same, with which he favored the country through the columns of the Democratic Review.

When, in 1840, being still continued in France by Van Buren, he was requested to bear testimony to the personal courage of Gen. Harrison, who had been charged with the basest cowardice by the Locofoco Press, he declined doing so, on the ground that he was a public officer, and did not choose to interfere in party contests. As soon as General Harrison, however, was elected, his tone changed; and when the news of his death reached Paris, the Whigs, it was thought, being then in the ascendancy, he delivered a funeral oration in his praise. The thing did not take with the Whigs, however, who understood his new-born zeal perfectly well, and laughed at him to his face, while the curses of these very men, who are now called on to support him, were the deeper and the more bitter from their being smothered.

As soon as the Whigs quarrelled with Tyler, and lost their majority in Congress, like the veritable Vicar of Bray, who alone is his rival in the art of retaining office, he changed again, and forthwith got himself into a very pretty little quarrel with Mr. Webster, at that time Secretary of State. If our readers have forgotten the merciless flaying alive of which he was the victim at that time, we may venture to say that he himself will remember it to the end of his days, though his life should be protracted to the age of the patriarchs. Finding that he must be removed, he made a virtue of necessity, and taking time by the forelock, returned home, to run as an extreme Locofoco for the Presidency. His letter to the Indiana Legislature in 1843, is the most curious specimen of non-committal on the subject of the tariff that ever fell under our observation, and he must be better skilled in reading riddles than we, who can say whether he was *then* a free trade man or not.—Now, however, he is understood to be thoroughly free-trade.

When the annexation of Texas was first proposed, he was against it; but when the current began to set in its favor, he became one of its most violent advocates. When the Three Million Bill was under consideration, he made a speech upon it, and distinctly avowed his approbation of the Wilmot Proviso; now he is opposed to it, but proposes a plan by which all that the Wilmot Proviso men desire can be obtained.

The Democrats are continually in the habit of asserting that *principle* lies at the bottom of their party organization; yet they have adopted as their candidate a man who not only did not join their ranks until their party was victorious, but who has done less for the faith he professes, considering the time he has been in public life, than any other member of the party whatever. He has at the same time been more subservient to power, than any other public man whose name is associated with our history. Office, office, still office, has always been the object of his idolatry; and he has rolled from one to another with a rapidity and success which would throw a Virginia "rotation-in-office" patriot into ecstacies.

How a body, who professes to be the most Democratic in all the world, can consistently nominate the flatterer of Louis Phillippe, who has just fallen before the Democracy of France, we profess not to understand. They profess a great desire to see the Democratic principle triumph in France. Do they imagine that Gen. Cass' work would assist the cause?

THE NICHOLSON LETTER.

The following correspondence was published in the Washington Union, about the 1st of January, 1848:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1847.

SIR: We have learned, through various channels, that a letter has been recently addressed by you to a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, declarative of your views on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. Having heretofore read with high satisfaction, what has emanated, in different forms, from Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas *in opposition to the Proviso*, and believing that the promulgation of sound views from leading democratic statesmen cannot be without good effect at this time in facilitating the settlement of the momentous question alluded to, we take the liberty of requesting that you will, if not disagreeable to yourself, allow your letter referred to, to be published in the "Union."

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

[Signed by J. Thompson, and W. S. Featherston, Mississippi; William Sawyer, Ohio; Thomas J. Turner, and W. W. Wick, Indiana; John L. Robertson, Illinois; H. S. Foote, Senator from Mississippi; Howel Cobb, Georgia; Abraham W. Venable, North Carolina; and D. S. Dickinson, Senator from New York.]

Hon. Lewis Cass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1847.

Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, I place at your disposal a copy of the letter to which you refer.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. Thompson, W. S. Featherston, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter, and shall answer it as frankly as it is written.

You ask me whether I am in favor of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and what are my sentiments with regard to the Wilmot Proviso?

I have so often and so explicitly stated my views of the first question in the Senate, that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them here. As you request it, however, I shall briefly give them.

[We omit a paragraph giving General Cass's views upon the subject of the War.]

The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon the subject—in my own as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principles it involves should be kept out of the National Legislature, and left to the people of the Confederacy in their respective local governments.

The whole subject is a comprehensive one, and fruitful of important consequences. It would be ill-timed to discuss it here. I shall not assume that responsible task, but shall confine myself to such general views, as are necessary to the fair exhibition of my opinions.

We may well regret the existence of slavery in the southern States, and wish they had been saved from its introduction. But there it is, and not by the act of the present generation; and we must deal with it as a great practical question, involving the most momentous consequences. We have neither the right nor the power to touch it where it exists; and if we had both, their exercise, by any means heretofore suggested, might lead to results which no wise man would willingly encounter, and which no good man could contemplate without anxiety.

The theory of our government presupposes that its various members have reserved to themselves the regulation of all subjects relating to what may be termed their internal police. They are sovereign within their boundaries, except in those cases where they have surrendered to the general government a portion of their rights, in order to give effect to the objects of the Union, whether these concern foreign nations or the several States themselves. Local institutions, if I may so speak, whether they have reference to slavery, or to any other relations, domestic or public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative. Congress has no right to say that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any other human power, but the people of those States, respectively, which can change the relations existing therein; and they can say, if they will, we will have slavery in the former, and abolish it in the latter.

In various respects the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar attributes of sovereignty. Their relation to the general government is very imperfectly defined by the constitution, and it will be found, upon examination, that in that instrument the only grant of power concerning them is conveyed in the phrase, 'Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.' Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it were designed to include in the grant the whole power of legislation over persons, as well as things. The expression, the 'territory and other property,' fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of property, which the United States may and must possess.

But surely the simple authority to dispose of and regulate these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all laws, in the most general acceptation of the word; which, by the bye, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so it would render unnecessary another provision of the constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the consent of the State, respectively, over all places purchased for the 'erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, &c.'—These being the 'PROPERTY' of the United States, if the power to make 'needful rules and regulations concerning' them includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate 'the territory and other property of the U. States' is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the 'other property' of the U. States, then it does not include it over their 'territory;' for the same terms which grant the one grant the other. 'Territory' is here classed with property, and treated as such; and the object was evidently to enable the general government, as a property-holder—which, from necessity, it must be—to manage, preserve, and 'dispose of' such property as it might possess, and which authority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them cannot be controlled by an authority which is merely called into existence for the purpose of making rules and regulations for the disposition and management of property.

Such, it appears to me, would be the construction put upon this provision of the constitution, were this question now first presented for consideration, and not controlled by imperious circumstances. The original ordinance of the congress of the confederation, passed in 1787, and which was the only act upon this subject in force at the adoption of the constitution, provided a complete frame of government for the country north of the Ohio, while in a territorial condition, and for its eventual admission in separate States into the Union. And the persuasion that this ordinance contained within itself all the necessary means of execution, probably prevented any direct reference to the subject in the constitution, further than vesting in Congress the right to admit the States formed under it into the Union. However, circumstances arose, which required legislation, as well over the territory north of the Ohio, as over other territory, both within and without the original Union, ceded to the general government; and at various times, a more enlarged power has been exercised over the *Territories*—meaning thereby the different territorial governments—than is conveyed by the limited grant referred to. How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, and thus extending, by rather a violent implication, powers not directly given, I know not. But certain it is, that the principle of interference should not be carried beyond the necessary implication, which produces it. It should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union—leaving, in the meantime, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. THEY ARE JUST AS CAPABLE OF DOING SO AS THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES; and they can do so, at any rate, as soon as their political independence is recognized by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and invidious authority which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens; and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important sections of our common country. For, if the relation of master and servant may be regulated or annihilated by its legislation, so may the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of any other condition which our institutions and the habits of our society recognize. What would be thought if Congress should undertake to prescribe the terms of marriage in New York, or to regulate the authority of parents over their children in Pennsylvania. And yet it would be as vain to seek one justifying the interference of the national legislature in the cases referred to in the original States of the Union. I speak here of the inherent power of Congress, AND DO NOT TOUCH THE QUESTION OF SUCH CONTRACTS, AS MAY BE FORMED WITH NEW STATES WHEN ADMITTED INTO THE CONFEDERACY.

Of all the questions that can agitate us, those which are merely sectional in their character are the most dangerous and the most to be deprecated. The warning voice of him who, from his character, and services, and virtue, had the best right to warn us, proclaimed to his countrymen in his Farewell Address—that monument of wisdom for him, as I hope it will be safety for them—how much we had to apprehend from measures peculiarly affecting geographical portions of our country—the grave circumstances in which we are now placed, make these words, words of safety; for I am satisfied, from all I have seen and heard here, that a successful attempt to engraft the principles of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of this government, and to apply them to new territory, should new territory be acquired, would seriously affect our tranquility. I do not suffer myself to foresee or to foretell the consequences that would ensue; for I trust and believe there is good sense and good feeling enough in the country, to avoid them, by avoiding all occasions which might lead to them.

Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercises of jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; AND I AM IN FAVOR OF LEAVING TO THE PEOPLE OF ANY TERRITORY, WHICH MAY BE HEREAFTER ACQUIRED, THE RIGHT TO REGULATE IT FOR THEMSELVES, UNDER THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION. Because—

1. I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territorial governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederation.

2. Because I believe this measure, if adopted would weaken, if not impair, the union of the States; and would sow the seeds of further discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that such a proposition would succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the supplies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think no dispassionate observer at the seat of government can doubt this result.

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Congress, upon a treaty of peace making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveholding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repeating—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this restriction and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will surrender must depend upon their representatives first, and then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

5. But after all, it seems to be generally conceded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of sovereignty, recognised by us as belonging to the State governments, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure. Is the object, then, of temporary exclusion for so short a period as the duration of the territorial governments, worth the price at which it would be purchased?—worth the discord which it would engender, the trial to which it would expose our Union, and the evils that would be the certain consequence, let that trial result as it might? As to the course which has been intimated, rather than proposed, of engrafting such a restriction upon any treaty of acquisition, I persuade myself it would find but little favor in any portion of this country. Such an arrangement would render Mexico a party having a right to interfere in our internal institutions in questions left by the constitution to the State governments, and would inflict a serious blow upon our fundamental principles. Few, indeed, I trust, there are among us, who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the constitution and conduct of the sovereign States of this Union, and if there are any, I am not among them, and never shall be. To the people of this country, under God, now and hereafter, are its destinies committed; and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand and to say, why have you done this, or why have you left that undone? Our own dignity and the principles of national independence unite to repel such a proposition.

But there is another important consideration which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessaries of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy.

I say this in the event of the extension of slavery over any new acquisition. But can it go there? All the descriptions which reached us of the condition of the Californias and New Mexico, to the acquisition of which our efforts seem at present directed, unite in representing those countries as agricultural regions, similar in their products to our Middle States, and generally unfit for the production of the great staples which can alone render the slave valuable. If we are not grossly deceived—and it is difficult to conceive how we can be—the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend upon their ploughs or their herds, cannot be slaveholders. Involuntary labor, requiring the investment of large capital, can only be profitable when employed in the production of a few favored articles, contined by nature to special districts, and paying a larger return than the usual agricultural products spread over more considerable portions of the earth.

In the able letter of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject, not long since given to the public, he presents similar considerations with great force. "Neither," says the distinguished writer, "the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California, south of 36 deg. 30 minutes, nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and besides every facility would be there afforded for the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 minutes, which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits.

"In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, *it is still more impossible that a majority of the people* WOULD CONSENT TO RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY. THEY ARE THEMSELVES A COLORED POPULATION, AND AMONG THEM THE NEGRO DOES NOT BELONG SOCIALLY TO A DEGRADED RACE."

With this last remark Mr. Walker fully coincides in his letter written in 1844, upon the annexation of Texas, and which everywhere produced so favorable an impression upon the public mind, as to have conduced very materially to the accomplishment of that great measure. "Beyond the Del Norte," says Mr. Walker, "slavery will not pass—not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race which makes and executes the laws of the country."

The question, it will therefore be seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the inhabitants and the laws of nature, "it is morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, that it can ever establish itself.

It augurs well for the permanence of our confederation, that during more than half a century, which has elapsed since the establishment of this government, many serious questions, and some of the highest importance, have agitated the public mind, and more than once threatened the gravest consequences; but that they have all in succession passed away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and our country advancing in numbers, power and wealth, and in all the other elements of national prosperity, with a rapidity unknown in ancient or in modern days. In times of political excitement, when difficult questions present themselves for solution, there is one ark of safety for us; and that is, an honest appeal to the fundamental principles of our Union, and a stern determination to abide their dictates. This course of proceeding has carried us in safety through many a trouble, and I trust will carry us in safety through many more, should many more be destined to assail us. The Wilmot Proviso SEEKS TO TAKE FROM ITS LEGITIMATE TRIBUNAL, a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and transfer it to another created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject-matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. LEAVE TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS QUESTION, TO ADJUST IT UPON THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY, AND IN THEIR OWN MANNER, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its performance and prosperity.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Esq. Nashville, Tennessee.

GEN. CASS'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Union, and the Enquirer, publish a correspondence between the committee (the President and Vice Presidents) appointed by the Democratic National Convention, to make known to Gen. Cass the fact of his nomination, and that gentleman himself. The letter of the committee contains nothing very remarkable. They lay before the General the resolutions adopted by the convention, and kindly inform him that they contain the "principles upon which they (the Convention) think the government ought to be administered." "These (add the Committee) constitute a platform broad enough for all true democrats to stand upon, and narrow enough to exclude all those who may be opposed to the great principles of the Democratic party." Gen. Cass, therefore, like Mr. Polk, was required to pledge himself explicitly to the creed prepared for him at Baltimore. He takes the nostrum with admirable fortitude, saying of the resolutions, "I adhere to them as firmly as I approve of them cordially." Neither firmness nor cordiality being a characteristic of the General, we think his profession of faith (and this, he says, is his "last") leaves his political compass some room for veering.

We have no space for farther comment on this production, which takes a column to say what Mr. Clay said in two sentences. But we cannot omit to take notice of the writer's arrogant and ridiculous assumption that the Whig party question the capacity of man for self-government, and that this forms the radical distinction between the two parties. If we seek for the fundamental difference, it lies in this: The Whig party appeals to the intelligence and sound judgment of the people; the Democratic party to their prejudices and passions. The Whig party not only believes in, but trusts to, their capacity for self-government; the democratic party utterly denies it, by continually abating from the responsibility of the Executive. There is one sort of government against which the Whigs do, and ever will protest: it is the uncontrolled supremacy of such time-servers and "equivocating betrayers" of the people's rights as Lewis Cass; whose history proves him to have been a federalist or republican; an apologist for Louis Philippe or his denouncer; an advocate of the Wilmot Proviso or its oponent; just as he thought one opinion or the opposite would be to his own advantage.

Richmond Times.

THE VOTE ON THE MEXICAN TREATY.

In the Senate on Wednesday last the injunction of secresy was removed from the Treaty with Mexico and Documents accompanying the same, and the Proceedings of the Senate and Debates thereon, &c. The Record of the Proceedings is, we understand, very voluminous, and it may be some time before it is officially published. We have procured for publication a copy of so much of the Journal as includes the final vote in the Senate upon the Treaty as amended; and here it is:

The question was stated. "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty in the form of this resolution?"

And it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 38, nays 14.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Ga., Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglas, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster, Westcott.

National Intelligencer.

It is difficult to persuade mankind that the love of virtue is the love of themselves.

Proclivity of Locofocoism to Federalism.—The Philadelphia News brings into notice the significant fact, that every prominent candidate before the late Baltimore Convention was a Federalist.

1st. James Buchanan. This gentleman, as is very well known, once declared that if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would open his veins and let it out. On the 4th day of July, 1815, he made, upon Mr. Madison and the war, the bitterest attack ever directed against that illustrious Statesman, by the tongue of malice and hatred. He denounced him as the tool of Bonaparte, the "degenerate successor of Washington, the man who had hurried us without cause into a war, and precipitately extricated us from it, at the expense of our National honor." He abused the whole Republican party, and their measures, but was particularly severe on the war. He was a Missouri Restrictionist, and gave in to all the heresies so deprecated by politicians of the Southern School. He received 55 votes in the Baltimore Convention.

2d. Levi Woodbury. He denounced the late war as "unwise and unpatriotic." He always associated, politically, with Federalists of the Black Cockade stamp; and though (we believe) not a member of the Hartford Convention himself, he approved of all its proceedings. He received 53 votes.

3d. Lewis Cass. A curious story is told about this gentleman, when he tarried in the pleasant town of Wilmington. We have seen it more than once alluded to, but we did not know how to believe it, at the expense of such a patent Democrat as he professes to be. As however, it has been published long ago, we presume he will hardly prosecute us for a libel if we republish it. In Niles' Register (we are indebted to the News for the information, and hereby make the due acknowledgment) of September 13th, 1834, vol. 47, page 18, is the following curious paragraph:

"THE FACT IS, THAT WHILE HIS FATHER, MAJOR CASS, SUPERINTENDED THE RECRUITING SERVICE IN DELAWARE, IN 1799–1800, FOR WHAT WE DEMOCRATS STYLED THE PROVISION-EATING ARMY, HE THE PRESENT GEN. CASS WAS THE PRECEPTOR OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN WILMINGTON, AND ALWAYS APPEARED WITH A BLACK COCKADE IN HIS HAT!!!"

Our readers will see that we were not far from the mark when we insisted that there were surprising points of resemblance between the old Federalist and the modern Democrat. Gen. Cass was a 98 man, it is true; exactly such an one as John Adams was.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE "BARNBURNERS" AND "OLD HUNKERS."

The term *Barnburners* is known only as significant of a faction in the Democratic party; but hundreds ask what does it mean; how did it originate?

The origin of the term *barnburner* was, we believe, this: In the State of New York it is well known that politics were for very many years arranged and directed by a class of men called the *Albany Regency.* They held the State offices and parcelled them out as their own domain. Of course this in time begat jealousy and opposition. The young and new members of the party could see neither justice nor propriety in this sort of political aristocracy; and many of the old ones, who had fought long unrewarded, took sides with them. This manifested itself in the Legislature. A radical faction was formed, and the great point of dispute was, as it has always been, *the offices.* "Ah, (said the radicals) what right have these old fellows—these *hunkers*—to be forever sucking at the public crib, while not a teat remain for us!" It was a sore grievance and a trying time. What could be done! Nothing seemed possible. The Hunkers held on with a grip like a vice. They acted most emphatically on the doctrine that "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." At length, seeing there was no chance without force, a leader of the faction rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker: I see that the gentlemen who hold the Regency power have taken their course, and are not to be moved by persuasion or ejectment; they are no sooner driven out at one corner than they come in at the other. Sir, I see no way to get them out but to serve them as some fellow did the rats. He was troubled excessively by rats in his barn: he tried all sorts of ways to get them out; he set traps for them; he got a terrier dog, he sent in a weasel, and he put poison in their way; but all in vain—no sooner did they go out one side than they came in the other. The traps they would not enter, the poison they would not eat. He resolved what he would do; *he set fire to the barn, and burnt barn, rats, and all!* This is what we will do, sir. In the masterly language of the immortal Jefferson, sir, 'few men die, and none resign.' We must try a more summary method—we will "*burn the barn, rats, and all.*"

The Hunkers understood the game, and resolved to anticipate a little; so at the next election, when the great chief of the Barnburners (Silas Wright) was nominated, the Hunkers quickly gave him a stab under the fifth rib, and laid him low in political death. "Vengeance!" then said all the Barnburners. "Justice to Silas Wright now requires that we should immolate a hecatomb of rats." "*The barn must be burnt!*" And it was. Nothing but its ruins remain, whilst hundreds of Hunker rats, all nicely fatted, expired in the flower of political martyrdom.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

OREGON.

In the month of April (we believe) 1846, Congress passed a law to raise a regiment of mounted men for the protection of settlers in Oregon, whose situation, from the proximity of numerous Indian tribes, was precarious, and becoming every day more and more exposed. President Polk in his wisdom, contrary to the plainest dictates of reason and humanity, thought proper to divert these troops from their proper direction, and to employ them as instruments in his schemes of Mexican conquest. The consequence was, that during the last fall and winter the Indian tribes, finding the whites in an unprotected state, fell upon them and committed a most horrible massacre. The President then applied to Congress, (with his accustomed policy of locking the door after the steed is stolen,) to authorize another regiment of volunteer mounted men to serve for one year. Had he allowed the first body of troops to go where they were designed to go, the massacre might have been avoided, and we should not now have our feelings shocked with a narrative of the horrible atrocities which have converted Oregon into a scene of blood.—*Richmond Whig.*

LATE FOREIGN NEWS RECEIVED BY THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

LIVERPOOL, May 20, 1848—11 A. M.

FRANCE.

The conspiracy discovered in Paris on Monday for the overturn of the republic and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched promoters of this insane movement are now either in the hands of the authorities, or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their being able to do further harm. Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty, although there were strong grounds for suspecting that he was actually with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday. The strongest means had been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the Secret Clubs. The allegiance of the Troops of the Line and the National Guards is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored. Still a feeling is widely prevalent that the Government is feeble, and the ultra democratic party in the ascendant; but the presumption is scarcely warranted, judging from the result of the determined bearing exhibited by the majority of the *interim* government.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening state that the city had been perfectly tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200, up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence, had been liberated. Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Frouve Chanvel Prefect of Police. After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th, they marched to the Hotel de Ville to appoint a committee of Public Safety, and MM. Barbes, Albert, and the other ministers of the would-be new Provisional Government had just commenced, in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates were seized, their functions as Directors, when the National Guard entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, pounced upon the pseudo government, and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes in particular ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Sobrier in the *interim* repaired to the Minister of the Interior with his *Montagnards*, and demanded admittance and the transfer of the Ministry to him, and of the military posts to his followers.

He was admitted, but only to be arrested; the hundred partizans were disarmed, stripped even of their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift. After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had, in the first instance, escaped, all Paris presented masses of National Guards, moving in columns of thousands to the great point of the city,—the people and the women, the best dressed ladies even, cheering them *en passant*. Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the Boulevards from the crowds of well dressed people of both sexes, and of workmen mixed up with them, discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbances. This feeling was almost universal. Here and there a fanatic cried *vive Barbes!* but was immediately surrounded, seized, and carried off to prison. Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening.

By midnight all was quiet. In the course of the night, a regiment of cuirassiers, and the students of the military school at St. Cyr, arrived in Paris, and several regiments of the line from other quarters, marched on the capital. The students of the Polytechnic School turned out at the first report of the insurrection, and placed themselves at the disposal of the Executive Government. When M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin went to the Hotel de Ville on the 15th, the latter having advanced a few steps before M. Lamartine, was arrested by the second in command at the Hotel de Ville. M. Ledru Rolin having strongly protested against this, the officer answered, "I arrest you because your name is in the list of the pretended Government that has been proclaimed." M. Ledru Rollin then alighted from his horse, when he was joined by M. Lamartine, who said he would be answerable for his colleague. Paris was throughout the night of the 15th pretty tranquil. 80,000 National Guards had passed the night under arms, or in patrolling; but no incident, save one that could be characterized as violent, occurred after nightfall.—The exception was at the headquarters of citizen Sobrier, whose house, No. 16, in the Rue de Rivoli, exactly opposite the Tuilleries, was entered by the people, and the firemen and the National Guards.—His own body guard of *Montagnards* were seized, disarmed, and ignominiously kicked into the streets. His bureau and private apartment broken into, his papers torn or burnt, the furniture in the premises was smashed, and strict search made for the citizen himself, who, fortunately for him, was at that moment on the other side of the water.

Three National Guards were killed during the affray at the passage Moliere and another was very seriously wounded at the corner of the Hotel de Ville itself. The man who shot him was immediately arrested. A vast number of prisoners were arrested among whom were Sobrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert (*ouvrier*) lately a member of the Provisional Government, Toulin, Saisat, *le maitre boquet*, Thorne, Barbes, Hubert, Courtais, and Blanqui. The National Guards seized upon Gen. Courtais, stripped his epaulettes off his shoulders, and carried them as trophies before them. M. Caussidiere the Prefect of the Police, is implicated in the affair and has been dismissed. Seventy-five of the body guard kept by the clubbist Sobrier, in the house of the Rue de Rivoli (No. 16) were arrested in the same house.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition were found. It was announced that the guards called the *Montagnards*, were disbanded. Persons who were in the room with M. Barbes were also arrested and conducted to prison. These arrests are said to amount to at least 60. On many persons were found pistols, daggers, and on some, letters from the chiefs of the plot. The first legion of the national guard, which is the most aristocratic in Paris, was the most ardent in favor of the National Assembly. It was the Duke de Monchy, who arrested Gen. Courtais.—The sword of Gen. Courtais was carried in triumph through the streets.

The prisoners were sent at five o'clock on the 16th to Vincennes, and any attempt to relieve them would be useless. Two regiments of Cuirassers came up at a gallop from Versailles. The part taken by Louis Blanc in the affray of the 15th, is yet involved in some mystery. He cannot, it is supposed, clear himself of complicity in the matter.

During the time that the mob had possession of the Assembly, he, as well as Barbes, Albert and Gen. Courtais, mingled with the crowd in the ante-chambers and lobbies, shook them by the hand and expressed his confidence in them. When Albert and Barbes went to the Hotel de Ville, M. Louis Blanc also quitted the Assembly; but, fortunately for himself, he did not accompany them to the Hotel de Ville, and he has not given any explanation of where he was in the interval. But certainly, after the failure of the attempt to establish a provisional government, he reappeared and declared solemnly that he was perfectly innocent of all participation in the events of the day, a declaration which was received with shouts of derision and contempt.

M. Sobrier seems to have been one of the prime movers of the *emeute*. In the search made on the evening of the 15th, at the *Commune de Paris*, published by him, there were found 700 muskets, most of which were loaded, a barrel of gunpowder and other munitions of war. Some of the papers which were seized are said to be of great importance. Not less than 82 arrests were made in Sobrier's apartments.

One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand which he thrust into his mouth and tried to swallow, but being seized by the throat he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of *affiles*. It appears that the Government ascertained that the invasion of the Assembly was a regularly organized conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, and probably at other places.

A Telegraphic Despatch was sent to the authorities at Lyons, to inform them of the danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. The great point of solicitude and attention on Tuesday night was the Prefecture of Police. The neighborhood was completely blocked up with troops; the Pont Neuf was covered with regiments of infantry of the line, and of the *Grand Noble*, so as to leave barely room for a carriage to pass. All circulation was stopped on the Rue des Orfevres, leading to the Prefecture, that being also entirely filled with troops, as also the Court at the Prefecture, and all the avenues of the Palais.

The English mediation with the Governments of Denmark and Prussia has failed, and Prussia seems determined to carry on the war against Denmark with the utmost vigor. Both Governments are preparing for a general and bloody engagement. The Danes appear to be only awaiting Swedish reinforcements. The ports bordering on the North Sea are not yet blockaded as heretofore announced — the blockade of Dantzic and other ports began on the 16th May.

Nothing worthy of special notice has taken place in Ireland since the sailing of the steamer United States.

A serious battle has been fought near Verona, in Italy, between the army of Austria and the corps of Durango and [illegible]. The Austrians lost four hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred of their men were taken prisoners. Subsequently the Austrians were completely surrounded, and would be compelled to surrender.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.

It will be remembered, that when the Hon. W. H. Haywood resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, because he could not give his vote to the Tariff of 1846, he was assailed and abused and besmeared with all the filth of Loco Foco abuse and invective, as a traitor to his party. It will also be remembered that Asa Biggs, in Congress, abused Mr. Haywood, in the House of Representatives, for a betrayer of his party in refusing to give his support to the then Loco Foco Tariff of 1846.

Now mark the course that this same party pursued in the recent Loco Foco Convention, with Biggs at its head. They went to Baltimore and voted for *James Buchanan, as their first choice for President!*—a man who was the avowed and open advocate of the Tariff of 1842, and who has all his life been a decided *Protective Tariff* man! They not only vote for him, but they stick to him, until they see there is no chance of his nomination. Truly, consistency, thou art a jewel.—*Raleigh Register.*

This is not without its point, so far as the Virginia delegates are concerned. A portion of them voted for Buchanan, who supported the Tariff of '42 in *all its details*. And yet, like their compeers of N. Carolina, they have (shall we call it impudence, or will some one invent a harsher word to express the fact?)—they have the impudence to abuse the Whigs for supporting that measure, which relieved the Government from debt, and revived the drooping prosperity of the country.

But the Locos are responsible for having created the necessity for a higher tariff than that of '42. They have saddled the country with a national debt, not less certainly than a hundred millions, probably $150,000,000. We do not see how any tariff, however high, will be able, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on this amount, much less contribute to liquidate it. We should be glad to hear from the Democrats on this point. How do they propose to pay this debt? Will they make a higher tariff than the Whigs have ever made, or will they resort to DIRECT TAXES? Or do they propose not to pay it at all—but increase it and tax the people until they are oppressed as the people of Europe now?

If the Democrats continue in power ten years longer and increase the national debt at the same rate they have for the last two years—our national debt will exceed that which is now crushing the energies of France. If the people ratify Mr. Polk's and Gen. Cass' doctrines of warlike intervention in the affairs of other nations, we shall be involved in interminable wars, and our debt and taxation will not be less oppressive than those, which are scourging the people of Europe.

Richmond Whig.

"I hang my head with humiliation and shame when I think I have been one of the Whig party."—*Captain Charles Naylor, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

And General Butler is about to hang Capt. Naylor's Lieutenant, and several more of his officers for burglary and murder, although they never belonged to the Whig party.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR;

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Arrival of the Acadia.

RICHMOND, June 10—45 minutes past 4 P. M.

The steamship Acadia arrived at New York this morning, having left Liverpool on the 27th. The crops in England are promising, which affected leading articles of produce. Best English Wheat 50 to 56s; American 48 to 50. Corn in demand for Ireland; in London realizing about 38 shillings; at Liverpool, white 33 to 34, Yellow 35 to 37—large business. Best Flour 28 shillings; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d. Corn meal increasing in demand. Lard and all provisions advancing materially. English funds fluctuating; Consols 84⅛ to 84¼.

France greatly agitated. Great banquet abandoned. Much disturbance in Lyons. Reported that Lamartine and Rollin will resign.

We place at the head of our paper this day the names of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, as Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

We shall go into this contest with all our heart. Gen. Taylor is a man who, in all situations which he has filled, has ever been found "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution" of his country. That he is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig: that he holds those great conservative principles in maintaining which the Whig party have ever gloried: that he will have the good of this great Republic steadily in view in his administration of her affairs: that he will be guided by a recurrence to the principles which governed the Father of his Country, the illustrious Washington,—we have no doubt. And that he is just the man for the present crisis of the affairs of the nation, we have as little doubt. Let the Whigs, then, unite. Confidence in *their strength* to elect Gen. Taylor, is the first element to their success.

With a standard bearer against whom nothing can be said,—whose victories in the late war with Mexico have kindled a blaze of glory in our country which will never be extinguished,—we must succeed.

For the second office in the gift of the people, the Convention have given to the nation the name of the Hon MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York. He has been in Congress, and was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, where he earned a reputation which has brought about his nomination for the Vice Presidency. He is now the Comptroller of the State of New York, having been elected by a very large majority. He will, we think, render the vote of New York certain for the Whig candidates.

Such is the result of the action of the National Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia. It is satisfactory to us, and we think it ought to be satisfactory to every friend of the country. Glorious will it be, if the majority of twenty millions of freemen, shall in November next, declare that Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are to be entrusted with the destinies of this great nation. And of this we entertain no doubt.

The Whig National Convention.

The Delegates composing this body assembled in the Saloon of the Chinese Museum at Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th.

Mr Henry White of Pa. called the meeting to order, and on his motion the Hon John A. Collier of New York, was called to the Chair, and Hon. Jas. Harlan of Ky. and John Sherman of Ohio, were appointed Secretaries.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, the Roll of Delegates was called, and a full representation was found to be present from all the States except South Carolina and Texas.

Mr. King of Geo. moved that the Delegates from each State select one of their number to form a committee to report permanent officers of the Convention. The motion was agreed to. And the Convention soon after adjourned to 4 o'clock.

On re-assembling, Mr. Thos. Butler King of Geo., from the committee appointed to select officers, made a report, recommending Ex-Governor JOHN M. MOREHEAD of North Carolina, for President of the Convention, with a Vice President from each State, and twelve Secretaries. [Hon. Edmund Deberry being V. P. from this State.]

The report was concurred in with acclamation so far as it related to the choice of a President, and Gov. Morehead was conducted to the Chair, from whence he acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Convention: I do not possess language adequate to express to you my grateful feelings, and to return to you my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. If, gentlemen, I possessed qualifications, either by experience or otherwise, for the distinguished position, as I am conscious I do not, the obligations that you have imposed on me would be far greater than they deserve, and therefore do I consider my indebtedness to you at this time still the larger.

The purpose for which you have assembled here from every part of the land, uniting in common counsel and deliberation, is that of bringing relief to our common country, and devising and executing such schemes as are necessary to her prosperity and happiness. Order, wisdom, and decorum should characterize our deliberations, and so sure as they do success will attend them. [Applause.]

We should yield, fellow-citizens, on this occasion all our personal preferences. Let us bring forward, for the good of our common country, our united counsels and our united wisdom. Let us rear our standard with the full determination to carry it on to victory. [Applause.]

All we have to do is to select a standard-bearer who will secure the hearty co-operation of all sections of our country in the common cause of our country's welfare. Let us have inscribed upon our banner "the prosperity of our country." [Applause.]

It has been asserted that "to the victors belong the spoils." Let us determine that we will be *victors*, and when victorious, if spoils we must have, let them be the redemption of our country from her present embarrassed condition, the replenishing her exhausted Treasury, and restoring her to that flourishing and happy condition from which she has fallen. Let us endeavor to spread over our land, industry, peace, and plenty, which shall give to every laborer adequate employment and remunerating wages; which shall cause every sea to be whitened with the sails of our commerce; which shall make the produce of teeming fields spread plenty over our land, and enable our people to extend to others that bounty which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens: If our deliberations are conducted with that order and love of law which characterize the constituents who sent us here, we shall have little cause to fear for our eventual triumph. And if our spoils be such as I have described—spoils which will bring prosperity to every door, and cause the land to teem with the blessings of a wise legislation and well-directed industry; if, gentlemen, the results of your deliberations shall be to restore to our country peace, harmony, and prosperity; to restore to the administration of the law our country to its pristine purity—if such should be the effect of your harmonious deliberations and your patriotic counsels, I shall deem it the proudest legacy that I can bequeath to my posterity that I had the honor to preside over that council of sages whose deliberations produced these happy results. [Great applause.]

A question then arose in regard to the representation from Texas. The Whig Convention of that State, on the 18th ultimo, appointed thirteen Delegates to the Convention, and at the same time adopted a resolution requesting the Delegates from Louisiana to cast the vote of Texas, in case the Delegates thus appointed should not be present. The contingency provided for having occurred, a difference of opinion was expressed as to the right of Texas to transfer her vote to Louisiana, and on this question a committee was appointed; after which the Convention adjourned till nine o'clock next morning.

On Thursday, the Convention met according to adjournment, and the whole morning session was consumed in debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials.

A resolution, naming four delegates from Louisiana to vote for Texas, was adopted.

It was moved that the Convention adjourn to 4 o'clock P. M., and that the Hall for the admission of Reporters, and the public to the galleries, be opened at 6 P. M. Adjourned accordingly.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock and remained in private session until 6, at which hour the reporters were admitted, and the regular business was resumed.

Some debate occurred in regard to the mode of voting, and finally the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the authorized delegates of each State shall vote in their places *viva voce* for a candidate for President; provided, that no delegation shall cast a greater number of votes than one for each Representative and each Senator, to which such State is entitled in Congress. And if upon comparing the result of the vote of all the delegations as aforesaid, it shall appear that no one has received a majority of the whole number of votes given, the Convention shall proceed to a second vote in the same manner, and so on, until a majority shall appear for some candidate.

Resolved, That the Convention will, in like manner, proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President.

The Chairman soon after announced, that the Convention would go into an election for a candidate for President.

Lewis D. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, proposed General WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

Gov. Kent, of Maine, proposed General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana. (Great cheering.)

Asahel Huntingdon, of Massachusetts, proposed DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

N. B. Blount, of New York, proposed HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Mr Frees, of Indiana, proposed JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio.

Mr. Wales, of Delaware, proposed JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

Mr. Sanders, of Louisiana, requested leave to read a communication in relation to Gen. Taylor, which being granted, he read a communication written by the delegation of Louisiana, predicated upon the expressions and sentiments of Gen. Taylor. This document went to show that Gen. Taylor had taken no part in bringing his name before the American people. His friends throughout the Union had placed him prominently before the people, as a candidate for the high office that was once held by the "Father of his Country." Under these circumstances, Gen. Taylor considered himself in the hands of his friends, to be dealt with as they, not *he*, should decide to be proper—and from the circumstances with which he had been brought forward, he did not think he was at liberty to withdraw himself, under any contingency. He had not sought the office, he would not affect to decline it. The document then went on to say that Gen. Taylor wished it to be understood that in his opinion, his friends who took part in the proceedings of the Convention ought to abide by the decision and will of the Convention, and to sustain the nomination of the Convention. The written statement of the Louisiana delegation went on to say, that Gen Taylor was impressed with the necessity of changing the policy, which had been pursued by the Government, and of stopping the country in its downward career. It was then stated that the friends of Gen. Taylor in the Convention would abide by its decision, and would feel themselves satisfied in withdrawing his name from the canvass, unless he should be the nominee of the Convention.

A letter was also read from Gen. Scott, stating that whether he received the nomination or not, he would feel himself bound by every obligation to support the nominee.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President, with the following result:—

First Ballot.—Taylor 111, Clay 97, Scott 43, Webster 22, Clayton 4, McLean 2. Total vote 279—necessary to a choice 140.

Second Ballot.—Taylor 118, Clay 86, Scott 49, Webster 22, Clayton 4—no choice.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock Friday morning.

On Friday morning the Convention met according to adjournment, and resumed the balloting for President.

Two more ballotings were then had, with the following result:

Third Ballot.—Taylor 133, Clay 74, Scott 54, Webster 19, Clayton 1.

Fourth Ballot.—Taylor 171, Scott 63, Clay 32, Webster 14.—Whole number of votes 280—necessary to a choice 141.

It was thereupon announced, that Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR was nominated as a Candidate for President of the United States.

This announcement, which was made by the President in a clear and distinct voice, was received by a storm of applause.

After the nomination of Gen. Taylor had been ratified, nominations for Vice President being called for, the following gentlemen were proposed:

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York; GEORGE EVANS, of Maine; ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts; JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware; ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania; THOMAS EWING, of Ohio; ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts; WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York; JOHN YOUNG, of New York; T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia; THURLOW WEED, of New York; JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania; HAMILTON FISH, of New York; THOMAS MCKENNAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patterson, of New York, said, he was authorised to withdraw the name of Mr. Seward, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. T. B. King, of Geo, rose and declined being put in nomination.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass, withdrew the name of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

On the first ballot for Vice President, Mr. Fillmore received 115 votes, Mr. Lawrence 111, and a number of scattering.

On the second ballot, Mr. Fillmore received 173, and Mr. Lawrence 87. And Mr. Fillmore having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Vice President.

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.—Col. W. W. Seaton (one of the Editors of the Intelligencer,) has been re-elected Mayor of Washington. The vote stood: Seaton (Whig) 1,628, Col. Peter Force (Whig) 425, John Boyle (Loco) 814.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1848.

I sit down in the midst of one of the most exciting scenes I have ever witnessed. The Convention assembled an hour ago. The Hall is full of Delegates and Alternate Delegates, perhaps 3 to 400 in all; and the galleries are literally packed. They are capable of holding 2500 persons, and I doubt not that number is in them. This of itself is a scene rarely presented; but the utter uncertainty of the result, the deep feeling manifested by the hundreds, I may say thousands, of prominent friends of the various candidates who are assembled here from all parts of the Union, and who appear to be in a state of fever heat, altogether presents a state of things such as I never witnessed before. At Baltimore, four years ago, there was prodigious enthusiasm, but it all had one direction. Nobody there thought of any body or any thing but HENRY CLAY. Now, however, the intense excitement takes different directions, as men may deem that the interest of the country and of the party may lead. Discussions, loud and long, have been going on all about Chesnut street, and in every nook and corner of the principal streets—discussions which convince nobody, and answer no good end. In these I need scarcely say, nobody from North Carolina has figured, or will figure. Her Delegates came here with no such purpose. Their object is, not to force upon the country any one man, but to consult together for the common good, and to unite in doing that which may be the best for *the whole*.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of John A. Collier of N. Y. as Chairman, and in various preliminary motions, such as the adoption of Rules of Order, taking a list of Delegates, &c. an hour has been passed. The only thing of interest was the appointment of a Committee of one from each State to select and report permanent officers of the Convention.—Hon. Edward Stanly from our State. I think Gov. Morehead will be the President. He is indicated *to* our Delegates from many quarters as the proper selection for that station.

Our Delegation is full; two of the number only being Alternates. Mr. Reid of Person not being here Mr. Wiley takes his place. The newly appointed Judge Moore has very properly declined attending, in consequence of his Judicial appointment, and Col. Outlaw takes his place.

As to the result all is uncertain. I *think* that neither Clay nor Taylor will be nominated, that they will muster about equal strength, and that neither will give way, obliging the Convention to look to some third person, of whom, at present, Gen. Scott is far the most prominent. Indeed, I shall expect to see a very considerable vote cast for him from the start.

The weather is really cold. The change is fortunate in the Convention, but most disagreeable and unseasonable out of it.

The Convention has adjourned since I have been writing, till 4 o'clock P. M.

P. S.—5 o'clock. As I anticipated, Gov. Morehead has been appointed President of the Convention, to the gratification of almost all. In Committee, three persons were nominated, Gov. M., Mr. Bell of Penn., and some one whose name I don't remember. Gov. M. received 18 votes, nearly two-thirds of the whole votes given. When this was reported to the Convention, it was confirmed unanimously, the President was conducted to the Chair, and delivered an admirable Address, which I presume will be published. Hon. Edmund Deberry is the Vice President for our State.—Nothing of much interest has been done this afternoon.

The entrance of Mr. Cass into the city just at this time, when our Convention is in session, is considered extremely indecorous. He and his followers delivered speeches last night, and it was announced that they would stay till to-morrow, and have another meeting to-night, but suddenly they changed that determination, on the plea of arrangements at New York, &c. and were to leave this afternoon. I suppose they are off. The fact is, I doubt not, that they at last became aware of the indelicacy of such exhibitions here at this moment, and hence concluded to be off.

The Barnburners of the City of New York held a meeting on the 6th inst.,—said to be one of the largest meetings ever held in that city. An Address to the Democracy of the country and State was presented, setting forth the steps taken by the Utica delegation at the Baltimore Convention, the action of the Convention, and the final retirement of the Delegates. This was followed by an Address to the electors of New York city and county, which states that they do not consider themselves bound in the least by the action of the Baltimore Convention.

A series of resolutions echoing the sentiments of the two addresses, approving the conduct of the delegation in retiring from the Baltimore Convention, and approving the intention of holding a Convention at Utica on the 22d June for the purpose of nominating candidates, &c., was presented and adopted.

The meeting was addressed by C. C. Cambreleng, D. D. Field, John Van Buren, and B. F. Butler. The speakers all pledged themselves to abide the nomination of the Utica Convention. Mr. Butler said, if Gen. Cass was nominated there, he should support him; if not, oppose him—for he knew no other Democratic party than that which was to assemble in State Convention at Utica.—

In the course of Mr. Cambreleng's remarks he made some allusion to Gen. Taylor, which was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

GEN. J. M. COMMANDER.—The Charleston Mercury of Friday last says: "Yesterday's mail came to us freighted with a most important document; nothing less than a Pronunciamento from the distinguished individual whose name graces the head of this paragraph. It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the numerous friends of Gen. Commander to learn that, though we have no room for so big a swell inside the columns of the Mercury, we nevertheless gave it full swing outside, by forthwith hanging it up on our Bulletin board in front of the office, in an elevated position worthy its illustrious origin, where it remained during the entire day, swinging most gracefully, and attracting crowds of admiring readers."

The New York Express says that Mr. John Van Buren, in the course of his remarks at the recent Barnburner meeting, gave a nickname to Gen. Commander, the nine-voiced ventriloquist from South Carolina, which will be likely to stick to him:

"The Constitution recognises a principle (said Mr. V. B.) which gives one white man in South Carolina, owning five slaves, the power of four votes,—whereas a white man in New York can vote but once,—but the Constitution does not provide (continues Mr. V. B.) that one man in South Carolina shall vote nine times in Baltimore, and seventy-two men from New York shall not vote at all. (Cheers.) Whatever scourge there may be for northern white men in the Constitution, there is no such *cat o'nine tail* scourge as that.—(Tremendous cheering.)"

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Orange County.—Hugh Waddell, Esq., Senate; Giles Mebane, Isaac Holt, Josiah Turner, and Wm. W. Guess, Commons.

Hertford.—W. N. H. Smith, Esq., Senate; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Commons.

J. Gillespie McDougald is a candidate for the Commons in Bladen county.

A destructive Fire occurred at Allentown, Pa., on the 1st inst., by which about 40 houses were destroyed.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Ratification of the Treaty by the Senate—Vote: 33 to 4!

We published last week the news of the Ratification of the Treaty by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 51 to 35. We now have the gratification of stating, that it has been ratified by the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 4!!! We congratulate the country on a speedy restoration of Peace.

The U. S. steamer *Hetzel*, arrived at New Orleans late on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, bringing the ratification of the adoption of the Treaty in the Senate, by a vote of 33 yeas to 4 nays—being almost unanimous. This vote was taken at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of May.

Major Graham was hourly expected at Vera Cruz with the ratified treaty when the steamer *Hetzel* left, and one of the naval steamers of the squadron was ordered to be held in readiness to convey him to N. O. or Mobile, on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

The English Courier, it was stated, started direct from Queretaro for Vera Cruz immediately after the ratification.

Gen. Kearney (says the *Free American* of the 28th ult.,) is ordered to the command in the city of Mexico, in place of Gen. Smith, who is to superintend the embarkation of the troops. Gen. Patterson, it was said, would come down to Vera Cruz with Gen. Smith.

Great uneasiness was felt in the city of Mexico with regard to the menacing attitude lately assumed by the Indians, whose cries of "death to the whites—long live the Indians!" were heard at a recent bull fight in the Plaza.

A train of wagons, escorted by Lieut. Stead's company, left Vera Cruz on the 28th ult. for Jalapa. They were wagons sent up to transport to Vera Cruz the sick and disabled soldiers who are now at Jalapa.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25, 1848.

Eds. Delta: The officers and others who had been sentenced to be hanged on to-day have been respited by Gen. Butler, by a special order of the following substance:

"The sentence of death, which has been passed upon persons by Courts of the American Army, whether Americans or Mexicans, is hereby suspended until further orders."

I am not aware what has influenced the commanding officer in suspending the sentence of death upon the officers for the murder and burglary at No. 5 Calle de la Palma, but really it does seem to many a very strange proceeding, and has surprised the community generally. They were undoubtedly guilty of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated upon society, and have to some extent, stigmatized the corps and the Army to which they belonged, which could only have been wiped out by blood, in a manner sanctioned by the laws of the country under which they hold commissions. Their trial was fair and impartial, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the Commission who tried and sentenced them, was the most able I have seen convened in the Army.

The good citizens of Queretaro are going to give our Commissioners a grand ball.

The exchange of ratifications was to take place to-day.

Gen. Arista is to be the Governor here when the Mexican Government takes up its quarters here. I expect to see all the Mexican authorities here this week—coming in.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford arrived at Queretaro at 4 o'clock yesterday.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26, 1848, 8 o'clock, P. M.

I have this moment received the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Mexican Congress, and hasten to forward it to you. It was put to vote in the Senate on the 25th, at 3 o'clock. The vote stood 33 for, and 4 against it. It was reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 22d, and the debate continued by several members up to its being put on its passage. You will see that it did not meet with so much opposition in the Senate as it did in the Chamber of Deputies.

General Smith left for Vera Cruz on the 24th, to make preparations for embarking the troops.

All the outposts have been ordered in to this city.

Gen. Patterson's Division being the first to move, will march for the coast.

We will be hampered some with our sick, but this cannot be helped, as it would not do to leave those behind who are unable to travel.

Messrs Sevier and Clifford left here for Queretaro with an American escort on the 23d, at 7 o'clock. The exchange of ratification will take place in Queretaro. The Commissioners have full power to exchange there or here.

It is expected the ratification will be exchanged to-day, the 26th inst.

CONGRESS.—But little business of importance has been transacted in either House of Congress for several days past. On Monday the 5th, both Houses adjourned until Thursday, on account of the meeting of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The annual examination of the pupils at the Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, took place at Staunton on the 26th and 27th ult. A number of premiums were presented to those of the pupils who have most distinguished themselves. The first premium, consisting of a Gold Medal, was awarded to Thomas H. Tillinghast, (a deaf mute, son of S. W. Tillinghast, Esq. of this town,) he having been "most distinguished during his connection with the School for scholarship and good conduct."

The Democracy of Charleston, S. C., held a large meeting last week, *to respond* to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. They resolved that the Democratic party of Charleston had neither part nor lot in the late Baltimore Convention: that the resolutions of the Convention, the nomination of Gen. Cass, and the proceedings generally, are unsatisfactory and objectionable, and impose no obligation upon the Democrats of the District.

They also resolved that the course of the Convention in permitting Gen. Commander to cast the nine votes of South Carolina in Convention, was an "indignity" offered to the State.

A resolution to support Gen. Taylor was laid on the table as premature.

"Next to Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, James K. Polk will be dearest in the hearts of his countrymen, and when, a few years hence, the wild forest and broad plains of New Mexico and California, shall be converted into fertile fields and sites of populous cities, he shall be revered as one of the fathers of his country.—*Hillsboro' Ratoon.*

What a pity this discovery was not made known to the recent Democratic Convention. But perhaps the author intends applying for a patent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall on Saturday Evening, the 3d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence,—on motion, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Haigh appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committee of Arrangements:

Major John H. Cook, Major A. McLean, Capt. Jos. B. Dunn, Capt. Wm. H. Bayne, Capt Walter Draughon, Harvey Leete, R. W. Wooten, C. B. Mallett, James Kyle, James Dodd, J. W. Evans, William H. Haigh, and Warren Winslow.

On motion of Capt. James R. Gee,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be authorised to defray the expenses of the Celebration, out of the Town Fund.

On motion of C. B. Mallett, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chm'n.
WM. H. HAIGH, Sec'y.

By Telegraph.

RICHMOND, June 12.

Baltimore Flour market steady, not active. The Steamer's news has unsettled the market. Howard street Flour 5 50, City Mills 5 75.—Prime red Wheat 1 23. Prime white Corn 47.

New York Flour market steady. Genesee Flour 5 93 to 6 18¾; 2000 barrels sold. Howard street 6 12½. Mess Pork 6 50. Holders of prime yellow Corn asking 65. Cotton has declined ¼.

Philadelphia markets dull. Cotton declined ¼.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We learn that the Committee of Arrangements has selected Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson to read the Declaration of Independence, and Jesse P. Smith, Esq. to deliver the Oration, on the ensuing Fourth of July.

We have in the Watchman the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention, on the subject of the Rail Road from Danville, Va. to Charlotte, N. C. We have no room to publish them this week.

We have always hoped that the rich products of Western Carolina would some day be poured on the Cape Fear, to enrich *our own* State. We fear, however, that Virginia and South Carolina are to reap this mighty harvest.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We are requested to state, that for the want of time necessary in giving sufficient notice to the people of some of the distant counties, it has been thought advisable to postpone the meeting of the District Convention appointed to be held at this place on the 8th June; and that the Convention will meet at *Carthage*, on the *Fourth Monday of July next*, being County Court week of Moore.

MR MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Manly, Esq., the Whig Candidate for Governor, may be expected to address his fellow-citizens on the days and at the places following, viz:

At Germanton,	Stokes County,	on Tuesday,	June	13.
At Lexington,	Davidson	" Thursday,	"	15.
At Mocksville,	Davie	" Saturday,	"	17.
At Rockford,	Surry	" Tuesday,	"	20.
At Wilkesboro'	Wilkes	" Thursday,	"	22.
At Lenoir,	Caldwell	" Saturday,	"	24.
At Morganton,	Burke	" Tuesday,	"	27.
At Marion,	McDowell	" Thursday,	"	29.
At Burnsville,	Yancy	" Saturday,	July	1.
At Asheville,	Buncombe	" Tuesday,	"	4.

Lewis Cass, when at the court of France, wrote a book in which he lauded Louis Philippe to the skies. The whigs of the United States will not be less Republican than their ancient ally, and the expulsion of one Louis will soon be followed by that of the other. The banishment of Monarchy in the one country, can not otherwise than be followed by the banishment from government of Monarchists in the other. The whig feeling pervading Europe will be responded to by that of America.—*Pittsburg Amer.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Wednesday morning last, Miss MARTHA Y., daughter of T. J. Curtis, Esq, aged 16 years and 3 months.

At Jalapa, Mexico, on the 11th Jan'y, LOUIS HENRY BIRDSALL, only son of Col. S. Birdsall of Raleigh.

In Chatham county, on the 28th of May, Mrs. MARGARET L. GOLDSTON, wife of G. W. Goldston, Esq., and eldest daughter of Robert Palmer, in the 48th year of her age. She professed the christian religion about the year 1835, and joined the Methodist Church at Meroney's. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. She was truly devoted to her family and interesting little children, and strict in her family discipline, and remarkable for her chastity and virtue. The victim of a painful and lingering disease, she bowed in cheerful submission to the will of Heaven, and left the world in full confidence of enjoying that reward which awaits the righteous in Heaven.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 7.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Henrietta St Bt Co, Hall & Hall, P Montague, Cook & Taylor, J Sundy, J H Hall, Beaver Creek Co, M N Leary, J M Rose, H Depo, J Huske & Son, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, J M Beasley, C T Haigh & Son, Rockfish Co, D Johnson, A C Simpson, A A McKethan, J R Gee, Rev A Gilchrist, J H & J Martine, Ray & Pearce, and S W Tillinghast of this place; and for Brown & Elliott, A Mickle & Co, A C Blum, Salsbury Co, J Cowles, Finley & Gordon, A J Hill, C Grime, Hott & Ramsay, H N London, J G Lash, Cane Creek Co, M L Brown, Lehman & Butner, Craven & McCain, of the interior.

June 12.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, Barnhardt & Hix, W Draughon, M Brown & Son, Boger & Maxwell, W P Hare, Shaw & Gardner, A W Steel, Blount's Creek Co, G McNeill, B Craven, C Stawber, J Norwood, R Foster, F Fries, E Belo, H Erambert, H A London, W Prior, S J Hinsdale, Hon R Strange, W T Horn, J Brooksbank, S W Tillinghast & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Barque David Nichols from Boston. Brigs John Hill from Bristol, R. I., John Clifford from Boston, Oxford from ditto; Schr. Victory from Middleton, N. C. 4.—Schrs. Col. McRae from Charleston, Marion from Little River, S. C. 6.—Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, Athalia from ditto. 7.—Schr John Potts Brown from Philadelphia. 8.—Barque Aurora from N. York, Brig Macedonia from ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 13.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6¼ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		15 "	

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—hog round 7½ to 8, Western 4½ to 6¼; fair stock on hand, and considerable sales at quotations. Corn 45 to 50; of 2900 bushels received, 900 were sold at 45 cts. Fayetteville Flour firm at 5 75 to 6 25. Timber dull, Mill 3 00 to 6 50. River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 9 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow 2 05, Virgin 2 40, Hard 1 05. Spirits 26, 26½ and 27,—a slight improvement. Tar 1 35 to 1 37½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 6¾. Flour 6 25 to 6 50.

At Macon, Geo., Cotton 5 to 5¼. At Augusta 4 to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,149,764 bales, against 1,720,868 last year.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Wayne County, N. C., on Saturday night the 6th of May, 1848, a NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. The woman's name is Hannah; she is about 35 years of age, of ordinary size, jet black, grey headed, has a scar on one of her great toes; her eyes are large, and have a very white appearance; she has also a large mouth, with large front teeth. The two children are boys. The eldest boy's name is Wasdon; he is a bright mulatto, about 11 or 12 years of age. The youngest boy's name is Curtis; he is black, and about 4 years of age.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me at my residence in Wayne County, or confinement in any Jail within this State so that I can get them, or $100 for the delivery of either one of them in like manner.

19-3t] ANN McCULLIN.

Dudley, Wayne Co., N. C., June 8, 1848.

20 HHDS MOLASSES,

300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE Fire Wardens will meet at the Town Hall on Saturday the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Engine Companies, No 1 and 2, and the Hook and Ladder Company, with their Engines, and all their Apparatus, are ordered to meet on Market Square at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

The Captains of each Company will report to the Chief Fire Warden, previous to that date, the names of the Officers and Members of each Company, the number of yards of good Hose belonging to each Company, and what is wanting to make their Apparatus complete.

H. LEETE,
Chief Fire Warden.

June 10, 1848. 1w

Carolinian copy.

FOR SALE.

ALL the stock of Liquors, Segars, Wines, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., of Liberty Point House, now kept by Joseph Brooksbank, will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms to any person desirous of embarking in the business.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee
for J. Brooksbank.

June 10, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph Brooksbank, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

June 10, 1848. 19-3w

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.

June 10, 1848. 1w

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of visiters. Surrounded entirely by Salt water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements. Active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board, per day, $2 00
By the week, at the rate of 1 50 per day.
By the month, at the rate of 1 00 per day.
Children and Servants half price.

JAMES S. FRENCH.

May 23. 19-4w

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Friday, the 7th of July. Members of the Faculty as heretofore, viz:

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek.

RALPH H. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, A. M., Professor of Latin.

EDWIN A. HEARTT, English Department.

The next session is the regular period for the commencing of a class in Latin. No student will be allowed to join a class for which he is not fully prepared. Students applying for admission are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and no one is allowed to remain in connexion with the Institute who is known to be disorderly or immoral.

J. W. NORWOOD, Sec'y.

Hillsborough, June 3, 1848. 19-3w

$50 Reward,

WILL be given to any person who will apprehend my Negro Man RALPH, and confine him in any Jail out of this State; or Twenty-five Dollars for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 37 years of age, black complexion, his right wrist rather stiff.

WM. M. JOHNSON.

Moore county, N. C., June 8, 1848. 19-2w

Canchalagua Triumphant!!

DR. TOWNSEND, the celebrated manufacturer of "*Townsend's Sarsaparilla*," has admitted *publicly* that this *Californian Plant* is "FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA," and is the "cheapest and best medicine in the world." Pamphlets containing interesting information as to its remarkable properties in the cure of Fever and Ague, Pulmonary Complaints, Nervous Affections, and Cutaneous Disorders, from the most respectable sources, may be obtained at the agencies, or will be forwarded to post paid applications, per mail.

FREDERICK A. GAY,
Proprietor of "Gay's Canchalagua."
[19] Depot, 36 Broadway, New York.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1845.

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September 1845, I took a slight cold which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased. I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms I had a very severe pain in my side, and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better, obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT,
MRS. S. A. BACHELDER,
No. 1 Commercial Street.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Rearden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

[19] JOHN McLAURIN.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Caps and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do. do.; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.
Will make Liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 84tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Orders [illegible] received and punctually attended to.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 67tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors [illegible] and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1846.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the [illegible] are prepared to take risks [illegible] to the amount of three [illegible].

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
[illegible] 1848. 9tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 23, 1845. 9tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS old and well known Institution [illegible] to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, [illegible].

EPHRAIM TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARR & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July [illegible] 1846. 13tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

E. H. WHITAKER would respectfully announce [illegible].

[illegible] given on Violin and Flute.

[illegible]
[illegible] 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY [illegible]

NEILL McNEILL.
[illegible] P. O., Robeson County, N. C. [illegible]
[illegible] 1847.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

J. L. BRYAN having been professionally engaged [illegible] country, has returned again [illegible] will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his apparent plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions [illegible] latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 17, 1847. 60tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail [illegible] postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.— Mail to any part, 5 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.— For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. [illegible] wholesale. Agents wanted for [illegible] of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.
[illegible] 1848. 6[illegible]

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, state col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Pearl Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
[illegible] bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
[illegible] dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pans, Coppers, Potts, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bottles, Corks, Patent Halters, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pale French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash or on time to punctual dealers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spectacles, pocket knives, scissors, razors, [illegible] crackers, cork screws, [illegible] cigar cases, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg beaters, pocket books, purses, watch guards, cotton breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, [illegible], brushes, shoe brushes, pocket mirrors, [illegible], combs, card baskets, [illegible] and playing cards, [illegible], violins, flutes, [illegible], cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, [illegible] and bear's oil, [illegible], pomatum, powder and powder puffs, [illegible] powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c. besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, almonds, currants, citron, cloves, [illegible], cinnamon, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Goava Jelly, Chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Monee, and Ningyong Teas, Scotch and maccaboy snuff; CANDLES; an assortment of MALLEABLE IRON, for carriage makers' use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 5tf

R. A. [illegible], D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, [illegible]

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he hopes he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel. [illegible]

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the cost of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7 4m

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11. 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices,* at auction and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash,* and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends,* and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
French Lawns and Muslins,
[illegible] Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleached and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edgings,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab D'Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, corner of Bow street [illegible] Hay street, lately occupied by H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on liberal terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1847. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of the firm. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

[illegible] attention given to the sale or shipment of Country Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. [illegible]

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

[illegible]

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass Ware, Salt, Iron, Leather, &c., with

25 HHDS SUGAR,
[illegible] Coffee,
[illegible]
[illegible] Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do,
[illegible] Swedes and English Iron,
250 kegs Nails, assorted,
[illegible] boxes Raisins,
Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tanners' Oil, Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Common Cheese; Spice; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c. of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, pain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared to endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95 tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

[illegible] between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to manufacture [illegible] Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Green street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as spinning cylinders, making cans, [illegible], &c. [illegible] He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, saving the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which can be examined and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
[illegible] 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Fostered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to the care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 2½ per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage reduced to $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly Line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 250 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

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MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pil Hydr; Hydr. Chlor. Mit; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb 17, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. [illegible]

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on [illegible] persons in various parts of the South [illegible], viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion I entertain of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm in removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same. He and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will cause it to be generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 100 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Sterne, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months assistance) of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, revised, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject, $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Happy Manual, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.
March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols., very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1847, just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis' Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Ford's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres.

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 7tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf